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AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

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N. E. FARMER.

IMPORTANCE OF PICKING AND PACKING FRUIT CAREFULLY.

We mentioned last week having received from Mr Joseph W. Tuttle, of Acton, some large and fine flavored apples. We have since received the following communication from Mr T., giving an account of his mode of picking and packing fruit, to which we invite the attention of farmers. Mr Tuttle's statements may be safely relied upon, and will show the profitable result which follows such a mode of management as he pursues in relation to his fruit.—*Concord Freeman.*

Mr Editor—I herewith submit a few facts which I wish you to communicate to your readers in regard to the kind of apples which I left you a few days since. I raised in my orchard this season, about twenty barrels of apples called "Hubbardston Nonesuch." I picked some two or three barrels off the trees early, for the purpose of letting the others grow larger; these and those which fell before picking time, I sold for about $2 per bbl. When I picked in the fall, I had about 15 barrels, and these I placed in a cold chamber on the floor until I thought them fit to eat; then I selected the largest and best, say enough to fill one barrel—263 apples—carried them to Boston and sold them for $5: they were all papered with thin shoe paper. Next I selected four barrels (and papered as before) of the largest which were left, which I sold for $16. Then I packed up nine barrels of the third size, which I sold at Boston for $26 50, being about $3 per bbl.

I do not send you this information, thinking that I have better fruit than some of my neighbors, but merely to call the attention of some of my townsmen to the importance of *picking and packing their fruit carefully.* Some people think if they pick the apple off the tree with the hand, it is sufficient—perhaps throw or drop it in a half bushel or pail, and bruise it as much as if it fell to the ground, whereas they should handle them as carefully as a grocer does eggs. And one thing further; many think in putting up apples for market, that as they will bring but some two or three dollars a barrel, they must not lose a single apple, and therefore put into each barrel about a peck of small fruit, which in fact does not fill up but little, and injures the sale about fifty or seventyfive cents on the barrel. Most people if they believed they could get fifty cents per barrel more by carefully picking and packing their fruit, would do it. This would be the case.

In regard to this kind of fruit, (the Hubbardston Nonesuch,) the trees need a high state of cultivation, as they are great bearers and bear very young; and my opinion is that they will command as good prices as any fruit which is carried to Boston at this season of this year.

Yours, with much respect,

Joseph W. Tuttle.

Acton, Oct. 19, 1842.

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

THOROUGH CULTIVATION OF CORN.

Messrs. Editors—In the August number of the Cabinet are two communications on the cultivation of corn, than which, perhaps, there is no subject of greater interest to the American agriculturist: it is one at least that will bear a *thorough stirring.* I must, however, be permitted to differ with your correspondent, "P. J.," as I apprehend very few of us are guilty of the sin of over-working our corn crops, in *proper season*; and if he or any practical farmer, expects to grow a full crop, by merely "throwing a furrow from each row into the interval, there to lie for a season, and then to be returned to the rows, as a last tending," I fear he will be disappointed in the result. My experience, however, has brought me to very different conclusions. I have no fears of over-working my crops, if done *timely*, for on that every thing depends. I make it a point never to work my corn when the earth is "full of water, and when the furrows turn over like mortar;" a worse system could not be devised. A knowing one at my elbow says, "corn should never be worked except when the dust will fly." In sandy land it is almost death to corn to plow it in wet weather, being certain to "scald."

I would inquire by what kind of management the enormous crops of 100 bushels and upwards, have been obtained? Is it by partial cultivation, or by the most thorough system of working and stirring the soil that could be devised? I have no doubt, however, that better crops have in some instances been obtained from fields that have received but little attention, than from others where a great deal of labor has been bestowed; but isolated cases may be taken from which any thing or nothing may be proven. Witness, for instance, the fields of my two neighbors; J., an enterprising, go-ahead little fellow, with more zeal than prudence, plowed and harrowed, without regard to the weather; the consequence was, he "scalded" his crop, but not a weed to be seen. B., a "slow-and-easy," "time-enough" kind of man, simply harrowed once and plowed once, and then laid his crop by. The weeds grew luxurantly, and he had a better crop of corn than J.'s. Now, does this argue much in favor of partial cultivation? I think not. Had J. consulted the weather a little more, I have no hesitation in saying, he would have been a gainer of some 20 bushels per acre.

"S. S. I." has a very interesting paper, from which I hope to see much good result; but who ever heard of plowing corn to the depth of 8 or 10 inches. I presume no field of corn would survive such an ordeal, particularly at the season when it is to be laid by.

And would it not be well, Messrs. Editors, before you consider the question answered, "How is it, it so often happens that corn which has by some means escaped its *last* workings, turns out a better crop than that which has been tended to the end," to inquire whether it has any foundation in fact? I think, upon a critical examination, you will find in it a pretty little *bull.* A.

CURE FOR A FOUNDERED HORSE.

I send you the following prescription, which you may give a place in your useful paper, if you think it will be of any advantage to planters and travellers.

As soon as you find your horse is foundered, bleed him in the neck in proportion to the greatness of the founder. In extreme cases, you may bleed him as long as he can stand up. Then draw his head up, as common in drenching, and with a spoon put far back on his tongue strong salt, until you get him to swallow one pint. Be careful not to let him drink too much. Then anoint around the edges of his hoofs with spirits of turpentine, and your horse will be well in one hour.

A founder pervades every part of the system of a horse. The phlegms arrest it from the blood; the salt arrests it from the stomach and bowels; and the spirits arrest it from the feet and limbs.

I once rode a hired horse 90 miles in two days, returning him at night the second day; and his owner would not have known that he had been foundered if I had not told him, and his founder was one of the deepest kinds.

I once, in a travel of 700 miles, foundered my horse three times, and I do not think my journey was retarded more than one day by the misfortune, having in all the cases observed and practiced the above prescription. I have known a foundered horse turned in at night on green feed; in the morning he would be well, having been purged by the green feed. All founders must be attended to immediately.—*Southwestern Farmer.*

STUMPS.

Stumps are among the most troublesome obstacles in the settlement of a new country. A machine is sometimes used, with lever power to eradicate them. It is literally a huge "tooth puller." It requires great power and much expense and time to accomplish the business, even with this machine. A better contrivance, because more simple and cheap, we saw practised the other day. A little excavation was made under the stump, and some combustible materials enclosed, and then set on fire. Previous to this, however, some dry materials were piled around the root, above the surface of the ground, and then covered over with a compact layer of turf, forming a sort of coal-pit. It has been found upon experiment that the stumps will burn in this way, a number of days, with a sort of subterranean fire, and when the turf falls in, nearly every thing of the root is found consumed, below and above the surface of the ground. Passing by a field near where the canal enters the Connecticut, a while since, we noticed smoke issuing from twenty little mounds of earth, and upon inquiry, found they were burning out the stumps in the manner above described.—*Selected.*

It is calculated that out of the whole population of London and the suburbs, about 40,000 persons subsist by thieving.

APPROPRIATE FOOD, PURE AIR, AND EXERCISE, NECESSARY TO THE HEALTHY CONDITION OF DAIRY CATTLE.

That the *natural temperature* of food for ruminant animals is the most appropriate, appears too plain a proposition to be disputed; but in the general management of cows in the vicinity of populous places, this important fact is entirely disregarded.

Man, it is true, is omnivorous. His stomach is nearly equally well adapted to the digestion of animal or vegetable food, of solids or fluids. He is also a cooking animal, and can receive his food at varying temperatures. But it is different with ruminant animals. They are essentially herbivorous, and should receive this kind of aliment, at a natural temperature, before it has undergone certain chemical changes, and not, as is the case in the form of slop, reeking hot from the distillery. Their immense complex concocting organs must have something else to employ them besides receiving some thirty or forty gallons of slush per day, which contains but a small quantity of vegetable matter in the form of *bran* disseminated through it. To fulfil the obvious design of nature, they must have food which requires mastication. Without the power of rumination, or in familiar phrase, without a *cud*, they will languish and die. Hence a little grass or hay cannot be dispensed with. But a little is not enough. They must have solid food in sufficient quantity to fill their stomachs. The cow that is fed on distillery-slop, so far as we know, uses but one of her four stomachs; all the rest are idle; of course, there must follow great functional derangement. And when this kind of diet is received into the system, it is rapidly sucked up by the thousand absorbent vessels, and thrown into the blood; and before it becomes animalized, probably in the course of ten minutes, it begins to be strained through the organs of the udder, in the form of a blue, watery, insipid secretion, *called* milk.

How very different is the process of forming milk out of solid food! By the complicated apparatus already described, the food undergoes various modifications and changes. First, it is partially chewed and mixed with the saliva; it then descends into the rumen, where it gradually traverses its various compartments, and is probably retained several hours, until it is thoroughly macerated; next it is passed into the reticulum in small portions, and there being softened and covered with mucus, by a kind of anti-peristaltic action it is thrown into the mouth. Here, "by a compound motion of the lower jaw, half lateral and half vertical," leisurely repeated from thirty to forty times, on each cud or pellet, the second process of mastication is completed; and being reduced to a proper consistence, it is again swallowed, and glides directly into the omasum, where it sustains some changes not well understood. It next passes into the abomasum, or last stomach, where it is mixed with certain fluids equivalent to the gastric juice in the human stomach, and thus is converted into a soft pulpy mass called *chyme*, from which the small vessels of a portion of the digestive tube, still lower down, called *lacteals*, by a peculiar power which may be denominated vital chemistry, manufacture that bland fluid, chyle, which contains in itself all the ultimate elements of animal bodies. This, then, is an *elaborated animalized* product, containing the abundance of oxygen and carbon, with some nitrogen, and fitted for conversion into albumen, gelatin, fibrin, or any of the proximate elements of animal bodies. The blood formed from it is consequently rich in all the elements which are required to supply the wastes, and build up the various tissues of the system. Of course, the milk secreted from it is highly animalized, and essentially a vital product; and its separation from the blood is not a mere mechanical straining off, from vessels distended with an unnatural quantity of watery fluid, as when the animal is gorged with distillery-slop.

In cows thus fed, it is highly probable there is very little if any chyle formed; in fact, there is very little if any appropriate matter to make it out of. It is known that the food of animals must necessarily consist of one of the three great *staminal principles*, a *saccharine*, an *oily*, or an *albuminous* principle. Thus gramineous and herbaceous matters, on which ruminants feed, contain two of these, viz: the *saccharine* and the *glutinous*, which is a modification of the albuminous, while every part of an animal contains albumen and oil. But how much saccharine matter can it be supposed is left in the slop of the distillery or in brewers' grains, after, by the process of fermentation, all the alcohol that can be obtained is extracted from it? Spirit, or alcohol, is the direct product of the saccharine portion of the grains; and as it is rapidly developed by fermentation, it is hardly probable that any remains behind undecomposed. As gluten is insoluble in water, and does not so readily ferment as the saccharine principle, it is probable that brewers' grains contain a considerable quantity of it. Indeed it may be said to contain the only nutritious principle that can be obtained from them. It is fully established by the experiments of Majendie and other physiologists, that a diet to be complete, must contain more or less of these three staminal principles. Such at least must be the diet of man. Although animals may form a chyle, and even live a while on one of these classes of aliments, yet it is impossible that they can do so for a great length of time. No proper chyle can be obtained from the digestion of such food; consequently no healthy blood can be formed, and none of the secretions be healthy. This, then, is another important reason why the health of cows cannot be maintained on distillery-slop and similar kinds of food.

Healthy chyle is so similar in its properties to blood, that it has been called *liquid blood;* and Vanquelin, a celebrated chemist, even regards it as *fibrin* in an imperfect state. But when the food, as is the case with distillery-slop, is of such a nature that proper chyle cannot be formed from it, we would naturally expect, when used and taken up by the absorbents, that the entire system would be filled with the watery and innutritious fluid, and such, as will subsequently appear, is the actual condition of animals so fed. Such food contains no *carbon*, which constitutes the greater proportion of fibrin, or muscular fibre; of course no fibre or flesh could be formed, for the very good reason that there is nothing present to furnish the materials essential to its formation. In view of these facts, though uninstructed by experience, as to the actual results, we might confidently anticipate the deleterious effects which are known to take place, and must ever be consequent upon the use of unwholesome and insufficient food.

But there are other conditions which are essential to the health of these animals, which may be concisely noticed.

First, *Pure air* is indispensably necessary. Any other conclusion than this, would be as contrary to the known laws of life and health, as to the common sense of mankind. The effects of living in foul air, are manifested by the debility which ensues—impaired digestion, depression of the vital functions, and oftentimes the generation of diseases of the most malignant and fatal character. Now as air is rendered impure by every thing which impedes its circulation, but especially by the breath and perspiration of animals crowded together in small and close apartments; the presence of excrements and stench, and putrifying animal and vegetable matter, which, even with the strictest regard to cleanliness, unavoidably accumulates by immuring them in confined stables, such a condition, in the absence of all other prejudicial causes, cannot fail to prove destructive to health and life.

Second, *Exercise.* It is as evidently the design of nature that cattle should enjoy that bodily activity which is produced by the natural action of their own limbs, in moving from place to place for the means of subsistence, as it is that vegetables be left undisturbed in the soil from which they imbibe their nourishment. Cattle were necessarily endued with powers of locomotion in order to seek their own subsistence; and it is self-evident that they cannot be condemned to a torpid vegetable condition with impunity.

Nature, ever unerring in her instincts, prompts the bounding frolics of young animals, as well as the more clumsy gambols of the old. "There must," remarks Addison, "be frequent motions, agitations, to mix, digest, and separate the juices contained in the body, as well to clear and cleanse that infinitude of pipes and strainers of which it is composed, as to give their solid part a more firm and lasting tone. Exercise ferments the humors, casts them into their proper channels, throws off redundances, and helps nature in those secret distributions, without which the body cannot subsist in vigor." And in order to this healthy action of the vital functions, it is not sufficient that exercise be taken occasionally and at long intervals, but, when the season permits, it should be taken daily. Common sense and observation, independent of physiological knowledge, might lead us to the conclusion, that any other management of cattle than that here suggested, must lead to the derangement of health, and fatal diseases.—*Hartley's Essay on Milk.*

Preservation of Health.—An ancient philosopher once said, "If you find it necessary to have recourse to medicines, there are three which you may make use of with safety, viz: a tranquil mind, moderate exercise, and temperate diet."

The celebrated French physician, Dumoulin, on his death-bed, when surrounded by the most distinguished physicians of Paris, who regretted the loss which the profession would sustain in his death, said, "My friends, I leave behind me three physicians much greater than myself." Being pressed to name them, each of the doctors supposing himself to be one of the three, he answered, "*Water, Exercise,* and *Diet.*"—*Selected.*

Improvement in Making Candles.—Some one says that by making the wicks of candles about half the common size, and then wetting them with spirits of turpentine and drying them in the sunshine before moulding or dipping, they will last longer and make clearer light than when made in the ordinary way.

For the New England Farmer.

ACCOMMODATIONS AT CATTLE SHOWS.

Mr Editor—Complaints have been made for a number of years past, of the scanty accommodations at our agricultural fairs, both for spectators and articles exhibited. These fairs are every year growing in interest and importance; and, for this reason and the absence of other holidays, such as military musters, they are frequented by vast multitudes besides those immediately concerned in agriculture. Consequently, the rooms for the show of fruits and articles of domestic manufacture, are so thronged, that a peep at them can be gained only at the risk of one's garments, if not of his person. The improved agricultural implements, too, are generally exhibited on the road-side or in some narrow back yard, scattered here and there, so that the committee often must spend a good part of the day in discovering their locality. In other departments similar inconveniencies are often experienced, and the inquiry naturally suggests itself whether some remedy cannot be provided and the public be better accommodated.

It has seemed to me that these desirable objects can be effected in one of two ways. First, by having the shows held at some one central place every year, and by the erection of a suitable building and pens for that purpose. Some of our agricultural societies have ample funds—and such as have not, might raise them by assessments—which might be applied to this object. It may be said that it would be a dead investment, as the building would be used but once a year. But if the building were in a populous town, a portion of it might be rented for stores and other purposes. At all events, whether used for the shows only or not, it is deserving of consideration whether such a building should not be provided.

But many persons object to holding the shows every year in the same place; they urge that the interest in them would be weakened, and the public convenience would not be so generally consulted, by such a system. This objection certainly will not apply to large counties like those of Worcester and Berkshire, having a large central town. No inconvenience is experienced in those counties, where the shows are held in the one at the town of Worcester, and in the other at Pittsfield. But where the objection would apply, and it should be thought best to remove the shows yearly to different towns, the great object of the public convenience could be accomplished in another way—by a large and substantial tent, to be owned by the Society, and used for the show. We have had lately a notable sample of a tent of this description, procured by the followers of Mr Miller, wherein to hold their public meetings. Perhaps this very tent may be purchased at a bargain in season for the next agricultural shows. But if it could not be, we might at least copy their pattern in a new tent to be made expressly for the shows. Such a tent would make quite an imposing appearance on the field; it could always, too, be placed in the immediate neighborhood of the cattle pens and plowing ground, which would save time and travelling, when so much is to be done in a single day—it would shelter from rain as well as any building of wood or brick, and might as easily be divided into apartments for the different exhibitions.

Now where is the objection to making such tents for such purposes? None, it seems to me, unless the expense, and that should not stand in the way if great benefits are to flow from it.

As another advantage of these tents, it might be observed that they would give opportunity to many small towns to have the shows held therein, which are now shut out entirely from this privilege for want of the necessary accommodations.

Hoping that yourself or some of your correspondents will notice this subject, for the present I close.

ALLEN W. DODGE.

Hamilton, Nov. 22, 1842.

For the New England Farmer.

EXTRAORDINARY BEET.

Mr Editor—I have observed in the New England Farmer and other agricultural journals, frequent record of *large beets*, or beets of extraordinary size, each professing to beat all other beets. But a beet was exhibited at the rooms of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, by my brother, John A. Kenrick, of this town, about five years since, of the mangel wurtzel species, which for size, as I believe, exceeded any other beet which was ever raised in the country, weighing 36 pounds, without the tops. Several others were produced by him in the same year, which weighed 25 pounds, without the tops. I think I may safely challenge any one to prove that a beet so large was ever produced before in this country. Thus much for New England.

Gen. Beatson, who was formerly Governor of St. Helena, has published an account of a beet of this same species, which was raised by him in that climate and place, which was 18 months growing, and which weighed, *including the tops*, over 100 pounds. This beet was sent by him to England, and the truth of his statement cannot be doubted.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill, Newton.

Indian Mode of Dressing Skins.—Mr Catlin gives the following as the method by which the Indians of the far West dress their skins:

"The usual method of dressing the buffalo and other skins, is by immersing them for a few days under a ley from ashes and water, until the hair can be removed, when they are strained upon a frame, or upon the ground, with stakes or pins driven through the edges into the earth, where they remain for several days, and at last finished by 'graining,' as it is termed, by the squaws, who use a sharpened bone, the shoulder-blade or other large bone of the animal, sharpened at the edge somewhat like an adze, with the edge of which they scrape the fleshy side of the skin, bearing on it with the weight of their bodies, thereby drying and softening the skin and fitting it for use.

The greater part of these skins, however, go through still another operation afterwards, which gives them a great value, and renders them much more serviceable; that is, the process of smoking. For this a small hole is dug in the ground, and a fire is built in it with rotten wood, which will produce a great quantity of smoke without much blaze; and several small poles of the proper length stuck in the ground around it, and drawn and fastened together at the top, around which a skin is wrapped in form of a tent, and generally sewed together at the edges to secure the smoke within it; within this the skins to be smoked are placed, and in this condition the tent will stand a day or so, enclosing the heated smoke; and by some chemical process or other, which I do not understand, the skins thus acquire a quality which enables them, after being so many times wet, to dry soft and pliant as they were before, which secret I have never yet seen practiced in my own country, and for the lack of which all of our dressed skins when once wet are, I think, chiefly ruined.

An Indian's dress of deer skins, which if wet a hundred times upon his back, dries soft; and his lodge also, which stands in the rain, and even through the severity of the winter, is taken down as soft and as clean as when it was put up."

Life and Death of the Sexes.—The laws of life and mortality between the sexes are very remarkable. They may be stated thus:

1. In the present condition of the white population of the United States, the number of females born per annum is about twelve thousand less than the males. This determines of itself that polygamy is not a natural condition of man, and that the laws of our religion and nature are the same—that one man shall be the husband of one woman.

2. At twenty years of age the females exceed the males. This proves that between birth and twenty, the mortality among the boys has been much greater than that among the girls.

3. From twenty to forty, the men again much exceed the women, which shows that this is the period of greatest mortality among women.

4. From forty to seventy, the difference rapidly diminishes, the females, as in the early part of life, gaining on the males. This shows that this is the period of greatest danger and exposure to men—the least to women.

5. From seventy onwards, the women outnumber the men. This shows conclusively, that relatively speaking in comparison with men, the healthiest period of female life is the close of it. Absolutely, however, no period to either sex, is so healthy as that of youth, the blooming period of boyhood and girlhood.

The above deductions of statistical tables, correspond with every-day observations of human life.

Women are exposed to peculiar hazards in the middle of life; but, in the long run, far the largest part of exposure, danger and risk, in civilized nations, fall on men in the active periods of life.—*Selected.*

Anecdote of Franklin.—Dr. Franklin, while minister to France, was surrounded one evening with a circle of the aristocratic party in that country, who argued warmly during the course of the conversation that our country would never prosper with the democratic principle that the majority should rule. Franklin contended stoutly for the principle, but his courtly opponents insisted that the wisdom of every country resided in the minority. The question was finally put to vote, and the whole company, with the exception of Franklin, rose in the affirmative. Solitary and alone, our shrewd Yankee, nothing daunted, rose from his seat, adroitly remarking, "I rise, gentlemen, upon your principle, as *the wise minority*, to decide the question against you!"—*Selected.*

A lady asked her physician whether snuff was injurious to the brain. "No," said he, "for no one who *has any brains* ever takes snuff." A severe *pinch.*

From the New Genesee Farmer.

VALUE OF LEACHED ASHES FOR MANURE.

Mr Colman—Dear Sir—I now forward another article for the Farmer. I selected this, not merely as showing the value of leached ashes, but mainly as a specimen of the minute accuracy, care and perseverance with which German agriculturists conduct their experiments. I will only observe that the relative measures are preserved, reduced to the English standard acre and bushel; while the prices are assumed to be such as would be here paid and obtained. Though the effects of the ashes, would probably be similar every where, in similar soils, the profit of the application would of course depend on their cost in each locality, and the price obtainable for the products. Thus the cost of the ashes here delivered on my own land, three miles from town, and spreading them, would be $6 25; while increased products, as the prices assumed, is worth $19 98. But the actual cost of the ashes and spreading, in the experiment, was $2 90, and the value of the increased products was $18 62—ashes and labor being there much cheaper, while the products sold at nearly as high prices as they would have done here.

Respectfully yours,

SAM'L WAGNER.

Translated for the New Genesee Farmer.

ON LEACHED ASHES.

BY W. ALBERT, OF ROSZLAN, PRUSSIA.

I am induced to communicate the result of a series of experiments on the application of leached ashes to sandy soils, in this vicinity, together with some general remarks on the subject, to which these experiments and an attentive observation of the effect of such ashes on various soils, have led.

A field, of dry, sandy soil, which had lain in grass eight years, and was overrun with moss, was selected and dressed with leached ashes, at the rate of 66 bushels per acre, excepting a few square rods in the centre, which were left without dressing, that the effects of the ashes might be accurately ascertainable. The land was first plowed about six inches deep, turning down the sod carefully, so as to close it in completely; the ashes were then hauled on, spread, and covered in with a shallow furrow, or about two inches deep. In this condition it was permitted to remain six or seven weeks, when it was again plowed, three inches deep, so as to bring up the ashes, and then seeded with buckwheat. The results were as follows:

In the year 1827, A, a measured square rod of the portion dressed with leached ashes, produced 53 ounces of buckwheat.

In the same year, B, a square rod of the portion not dressed, produced 28 1-4 ounces of buckwheat.

In 1828, the field having been seeded with rye the previous autumn—

A produced 77 2-3 ounces of grain.
B do. 44 1-6 do. do.

In 1829, oats were sown in the spring, with clover.

A produced 81 1-4 ounces.
B do. 38 3-4 do.

In 1830, the field was depastured—no additional manure or stimulant having been applied. The ma... rage on the dressed part was moderately good pa... stu... op would probably have yielded nearly a —t... he c... oer acre. On the other part scarcely zon o... f hay.

any thing grew but weeds. In the fall the field was seeded with rye.

In 1831, A produced 53 ounces of rye.
" B do. 28 1-4 do.

Cost of the Application.—Sixty-six bushels of leached ashes, per acre, had been applied; which cost, delivered in the field, 9 cts. per bushel:

66 bushels leached ashes, at 9 cts.	$5 94
Spreading,	31
	$6 25

Now arises the question, what profit has resulted from this expenditure of $6 25? The following calculation will show:

In 1827, A yielded 24 3-4 ounces of buckwheat, more than B yielded—which is an excess of 247 1-2 lbs. per acre, or 5 1-2 bushels.

5 1-2 bushels buckwheat, at 60 cts.	$3 30
470 lbs. straw, worth	75

In 1828, A yielded 33 1-6 ounces of rye, more than B—an excess of 331 lbs. per acre, or 6 bushels.

6 bushels rye, at 62 1-2 cts.	$3 75
600 lbs. straw, worth	1 50

In 1829, A yielded 42 1-2 ounces of oats more than B—an excess of 425 lbs. an acre, or 10 1-2 bushels:

10 1-2 bushels oats, at 25 cts.	$2 62½
550 lbs. straw, worth	1 00

In 1830, the field was in clover, and the increased value of the pasturage was at least $3 per acre, in favor of the dressed portion. Say

Pasturage worth,	$3 00

In 1831, A yielded 24 3-4 ounces of rye more than B—an excess of 247 1-2 lbs. per acre, or 4 1-2 bushels:

4 1-2 bushels rye, at 62 1-2 cts.	$2 81
470 lbs. straw, worth	1 25

Recapitulation.

In 1827, an increased product, worth		$4 05	per acre.
1828, "	"	5 25	"
1829, "	"	3 62½	"
1830, "	"	3 00	"
1831, "	"	4 06	"
		$19 98½	

Thus, without taking into account the pasturage in the oat stubble in the fall of 1830, we have the aggregate sum of $19 98 1-2 as the value of the increased product of this field, resulting from an expenditure of $6 25, on land worth but $15 per acre, originally. There is, moreover, no reason to suppose that the effects of the dressing were wholly exhausted at the end of these five years—though the experiment was not continued longer.

A heaped bushel of these ashes, when sufficiently dry to be pulverized, weighed 64 lbs. Consequently 4224 lbs. per acre were applied; and the application of this quantity produced in the ensuing five years, increased crops of

Grain,	1251 lbs.
Straw,	2090 "

besides pasturage nearly equivalent to one ton of hay—as appears from the preceding details, the result of a carefully conducted experiment. It hence seems highly probable that leached ashes impart to the soils to which they are applied, a capacity to appropriate and assimilate more abundantly, or more rapidly, the fertilizing constituents of the atmosphere—as this alone affords an explanation of their extraordinary effects.

In addition to the foregoing, experience and extensive observation authorize these inferences and remarks:—

1. Leached ashes have proved themselves particularly efficacious on sandy soils that are naturally dry. But on wet soils and moist meadows, they produce no effect. Though carefully made comparative experiments have often shown an increase of crop exceeding 100 per cent., resulting from the application of *unleached* ashes to *moist* meadows, not the slightest perceptible increase followed the application of *leached* ashes to similar meadows.

2. Sandy lands which have lain several years in grass, and have been depastured, are more susceptible of improvement from leached ashes than any other.

3. About sixty bushels, heaped measure, are commonly an ample dressing for an acre. Benefit has seldom been derived from a larger quantity. On the contrary, heavier doses have not unfrequently produced injury—especially in wet seasons.

4. It is found most advantageous to turn down the green sward the usual depth of good plowing; to harrow lengthwise, and apply the leached ashes, spreading them evenly and plowing them under with a shallow furrow, a month or six weeks before seeding—when the land should again be plowed shallow, so as to bring up the ashes to the surface. They are much less efficacious if covered in at once with the seed-furrow.

5. Weeds are very perceptibly diminished after a dressing of leached ashes has been applied; and five or six crops may usually be taken, without the application of other manures.

6. Oats are decidedly more benefited by the application of such ashes, than any other grain; though all grain crops are materially increased thereby.

7. It has been found, in many instances, that potatoes and leguminous plants cannot be cultivated with profit on loamy or clayey sand lands, with leached ashes for manure, unless the ashes be given several years in advance.

8. It is not until after a lapse of 12 or 15 years—the land having meanwhile received several dressings of animal manure—that the application of leached ashes appears to become less efficacious.

9. These ashes are always found to be particularly efficacious in dry seasons; less so, when the season is moist; and when it is wet, of scarcely any effect.

It must be remarked, however, that it is only *on soils to which they are adapted*, and in favorable seasons, that leached ashes are thus eminently beneficial; and hence, perhaps, they cannot properly be considered a manure. But in this respect, they share the fate of lime, gypsum, horn-shavings, bone dust, and various other substances, all of which have been known to produce a most luxuriant vegetation and abundant crops, in some soils and seasons, while they remained wholly inert and inoperative in others.

I think I have observed, in general, that a greater variety of manures and stimulants are more efficacious in sandy soils, than in those naturally of a better quality and composition. But this, if so, is but another evidence of the tendency of Nature's operations to compensate for disadvantages. As sandy soils part more freely and rapidly with their geine and assimilable substances, so Nature has

given them more diversified capabilities for renovation. Hence, also, those alone cultivate sandy soils with profit and success, who turn to account this extra kindness of Nature—supplying the deficiencies of the soil sedulously from the greater diversity of resources which are available for this purpose. But when the contrary prevails—when by an injudicious course of crops and the misapplication or non-application of manures or fertilizers, the soil is continually deteriorated and converted into a receptacle of weeds, then a common fate—extreme poverty and destitution—awaits alike the mismanaged land and its miserable cultivator.

ROOT PRUNING.

Some of our readers will doubtless remember the remarks that we copied some time since from the Horticultural Magazine upon this subject. Now is the time to practice the system, and we would advise a trial of it. Almost every farmer has some fruit tree that continues to cumber the ground year after year, growing luxuriantly, but paying no rent in the shape of fruit, for the care and protection bestowed upon it. It will be worth a trial to curtail its *barren* prosperity a little, by clipping its roots somewhat. By a corresponding pruning of its branches in spring, we do not doubt that a change would be brought about and fruit would appear. This system affords another advantage to those who have but little room for trees, and yet are anxious to cultivate a variety of fruits. By root pruning they are checked in their growth, made more prolific, and may be planted nearer together. It is in fact, the same as planting them in large pots, only in this case the pots are immoveable, being made of a portion of the ground itself.

The Chinese are said to have the art of cultivating fruit trees in pots. A peach tree, for instance, is thus made to bear very abundantly, when only about a foot or a foot and a half high.

Try the plan carefully but thoroughly, and note the results for future communication to your brother cultivators.—*Maine Far.*

CURING BEEF AND PORK.

We have already published the following recipes for curing beef and pork several times, but as we consider it the very best yet recommended, and as many of our readers may have not seen it, we publish it again, that those who are fond of clean, pure and sweet meat, without the apprehension of its tainting through the summer may obtain their wish by adopting it. It is this:

To 1 gallon of water, add
1 1-2 lb. of salt,
1-2 lb. of sugar,
1-2 oz. of saltpetre.

In this ratio the pickle is to be increased to any quantity desired.

Let this be boiled together until all the dirt from the salt and sugar, (which will not be a little,) arises to the top and is skimmed off. Then throw it into a large tub to cool, and when *perfectly cold*, pour it over your beef or pork, to remain the usual time, say four or five weeks. The meat must be well covered with the pickle, and should not be put down for at least two days after killing, during which time it should be slightly sprinkled with saltpetre.

Let this mode be once tried, and our word for it, it will be tried again in preference to all others.—*Germantown Tel.*

TAMING HORSES.

The method of taming horses by breathing in their nostrils—(which Mr Catlin states is practiced by the Indians of the far West)—seems to be gaining friends. Mr David Clayton, of Tyrrell county, having seen an article in our paper stating that horses had been rendered gentle by breathing in their nostrils, determined to try it on a young mule belonging to him, who would suffer no person to handle him. Mr C. fastened him in the stable, and after considerable trouble, succeeded in breathing several times into his nostrils. Before he left the stable the mule became gentle, and would stand still and suffer himself to be rubbed and would nose and smell around him. He followed Mr C. out of the stable, around the yard, and wanted to go into the house. We advise our friends who have colts to break, to try the experiment—if it does no good it can certainly do no harm.—*Newbern Advocate.*

NEW ARTICLE OF FOOD.

We know not what to make of the annexed statement: we should call it a *fish story*, but that we find it in the N. H. Sentinel, in a grave report of the doings of an Agricultural Fair. It must have currency on its own basis.—*Portland Adv.*

"In a document presented by Ezekiel Rich, of Troy, we find a new kind of vegetable, of which he gives the following description:

Symphytum, a new kind of food; the root dried and ground (see specimen) for man—and both root and herb, green or dry, for cattle. The root may be thoroughly dried for preservation and grinding, spread thin entirely in the shade, with a moderate degree of air, without damage.

In April, 1841, I dug from 18 square feet of soil, of ordinary good tilth, one large bushel of green root, of two years' growth, 2400 to the acre, equal, I think, for the healthful sustenance of man, at least to 500 bushels of wheat or 600 of rye or Indian corn, which, after being washed, broken up and dried for grinding, weighed 10 lbs. I never paid very particular attention to the herb for hay until this year, 1842. At two cuttings, (July 15th and September 1st) on 15 square feet of the same soil, I obtained 4 pounds of good hay (see specimen) equal to 5 tons 16 cwt. 16 lbs. to the acre.

It requires no tilling or tending, except digging the root in April, once in two or three years, and mowing the herb for hay, and what weeds and grass may be intermixed, twice a year, and replanting a part of the caps of the roots, 7 or 8 inches apart for another crop, at or about the time of digging.

It also furnishes a strong guard against consumptions and other diseases of the lungs, and against stomach and other maladies, &c. With the other usual ingredients it does well for custards instead of eggs. If the taste, at first, be in any degree disagreeable to any, like the potatoes or bean, or almost any kind of new food, let some trifling condiment, varying the taste, be used with it. Possibly it yet prove a greater dietetic blessing, and a cheaper means of healthful sustenance for men and for cattle than any other vegetable now known.

Respectfully submitted.

E. BLAKE, *Chairman.*"

He who assumes airs of importance, exhibits credentials of ignorance.—*Lavater.*

CAUSING CABBAGES TO HEAD DURING THE WINTER.

In the fall of the year when it is time to gather cabbages, we always find more or less of them that have not formed any heads. They may have grown well, and have a large stock of leaves, but have not closed up in the form necessary to make a good solid, compact cabbage.

Wm. Vance, Esq., of Readfield, has practiced for many years the following method, which effectually closes these loose leaves in the course of the winter, thereby furnishing him with a supply of the best kind early in the spring. In the fall of the year, just before the ground closes up he gathers all the cabbages which have not headed, together. He then digs a trench eighteen inches or more deep, and of sufficient width to admit the cabbages. He then closes the leaves together by hand, winding a wisp of straw or something else around them, to keep them together, and then puts them in this trench, with heads down and roots up. He then packs straw or leaves and earth snug about them, and rounds up the earth over them. The trench should be dug in a place where the water of the rains and snows runs off and will not stand about them. A board, or couple of boards, nailed together in the form of a roof and put over the mound, may be useful.

In the spring of the year open your trench, and you will find that the cabbages are all headed firmly together, and if the water has not got in, will be solid and hard. Mr Vance has had the goodness to send us a few heads which he has formed in this way, which were very nice.—*Maine Far.*

To Eradicate Corns.—Every one knows that the surface of the body is covered above the true skin, by the cuticle, or scarf skin. This is a thin membrane, save when it is exposed to pressure and rubbing, (friction.) In this case it becomes much thickened and hardened, as on the soles of the feet or on the palms of the hands. And it is not unworthy of remark, that the induration is in direct proportion to the exigency of nature. But there is a morbid induration when the pressure exceeds, or is applied where it is not necessary. In this case, the distinguished name of corns have been applied to the diseased parts.

Every one who has seen a poultice applied, has remarked that it has the effect of softening, generally of detaching, the cuticle. Now, let a poultice of such size and consistency as will preserve its moisture around the part, be applied to the offending corn at bed time: on the following morning the greater part of the indurated cuticle, (the corn,) may be removed by the fingers. A little spermaceti ointment may be used during the day, or the part may be simply covered with a piece of linen. It may in some cases, be necessary to repeat this process once or twice, and the cure will be safe, easy, and certain.—*Selected.*

Recipe for Making Bacon.—Allow to each ham an ounce of saltpetre, to be first *rubbed into* the pork. An ounce to two chops. Let the pork lie in the saltpetre three days. Then rub it with fine salt, as much as may be thought proper. Half pint molasses to each ham, and in the same proportion for the chops. The whole may lie in pickle six weeks.—*Com.*

Do n't let your cattle lose flesh for the want of good fodder and plenty of it.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1842.

WINTER WORK.

The care of the stock on the farm, is *the important* business of winter. Our animals should be kept dry, and free of exposure to currents of cold air, rushing in through holes and cracks in the sides of the barn. These may soon be stopped around the lean-to by a few shingles and nails. If the shingles would be too conspicuous and unseemly on the outside, then batten on the inside.

That it is good for our animals of all kinds to be kept *comfortable* there can be no doubt. But how much warmth it is desirable to produce in the barn in order to have them truly comfortable, that is, in order to have be most healthy, is not a settled point. That good fresh air for them to breathe, is highly important, can hardly be doubted by any one who has paid the least attention to the laws of health. But the barn can be kept cool enough, even when all holes and crevices immediately around and *under* the cattle are carefully and completely stopped.

Some farmers make cellars under their cattle stalls, lay the floors *not tight*, and leave the cellars open for the free admission to the coldest of winter's winds. These winds must be rushing up and blowing upon those parts of the animals which are the most susceptible of harm and discomfort from cold. The belly is much more easily harmed than the back. A barn cellar in winter should be closed—this makes it better for the cattle above it, and better for the manure in it. If you fear that closing up thus much will make the barn too warm, the evil can be easily remedied by opening a door or window in the upper part of the barn. We suppose that cattle may be kept too warm in cellars or basements. They may there be made sickly. The evil, however, is not so much occasioned by absolute *warmth* as by the impurities of confined air that is breathed over and over again. Above ground there is no danger to getting the temperature too high, excepting for a short time in November and December, when the barn is *full* of hay. More cattle suffer from cold in our winters than from undue warmth. There are but few farmers whose barns are such that it will not be best to make them as warm as possible.

In addition to good protection from currents of cold air, give your cattle the pleasure and benefits of a daily carding—this, not so much for the purpose of making the hair look smooth and glossy, as for the purpose of keeping open the pores of the skin and promoting its healthy action.

Careful feeding promotes the thrift and health of cattle, and saves fodder. A little hay only should be given at a time. The hay should be well shaken up. Where there are various kinds of fodder, as fresh meadow hay, salt hay, oat and barley straw, &c. &c., it is best to mix the different kinds thoroughly and to put in also some *good* hay—as much of this as your supply allows. See to it that your stock is kept in good order at all times. There is no economy in trying to keep them at any time exclusively or mostly on very poor fodder. Better is it to keep but seven cows and keep them *well*, using a considerable portion of your meanest hay for litter, than to keep ten but poorly, making them consume all the coarse fodder. Spend time enough in the barn to put every thing that is given to the cattle into the best possible state for their use.

Fuel—partly for this and partly for next year's use, is to be cut and brought to the wood yard.

Ditching. There is generally opportunity to do something more than tend the stock and get up the wood, if one be active and enterprising. Many winters afford better opportunities for ditching, in particular meadows and particular spots, than occur in the summer. Especially do they afford conveniencies for getting on to the meadow with teams and taking to the upland the mud or peat taken out in opening the ditch. In summer the meadows are, many of them, at least, too soft to bear up the team; if a ditch is then opened, the contents must be thrown into a bank and left in that state, or else spread out upon the meadow. Left in a bank, it interferes with the proper draining of the land, and does not look well. Spread out, it may be of some service, but it is much less useful there than it would be on the uplands. There is enough of the same kind of matter already where you put this when you thus spread out. When the frost is not more than four or five inches deep, it will bear up the team, and at such times it is not difficult, by the use of an axe, to take off the top where you wish to open your ditch, and when that is done, what lies below, may be taken out, if it be not too wet, with any common spade or shovel, thrown directly on to a drag or rock-boat, and hauled to the upland—or if the distance be great, throw either directly into a cart, or first on to the bank and then into the cart. If the meadow be quite wet, use the shovel or common spade till you get down nearly to the water's level, and below that if the mud or peat be firm enough, use the turf spade, peat knife or whatever else be its name. We once opened a ditch in this way in mid winter, and carried the mud to the shore, where it would have been difficult working in summer, and where it would have been impossible to have gone with the team when the surface was not frozen.

Gravelling Meadows. This work can generally be done with more convenience in winter than at any other time, and there are but few farmers who cannot find something of this kind to engage their leisure hours if they have but the will and energy to set about it.

ROOTS—THEIR VALUE AS FOOD FOR STOCK.

We have heard many farmers say—and they all say it softly, as though there might be heresy in the words—that they have tried roots and that their animals do not thrive well upon them. This is said sometimes in reference to roots of all kinds, but oftener in relation to the ruta baga than any other one. The statement has come to us from so many different and so many observing men, that we have supposed there must be some foundation in fact for the remark. What the foundation was, whether they feed out roots too freely and relax the animals too much—whether there was too much dirt (or rather too much *manure*) adhering to roots so as to render them injurious—or what the cause, we have been unable to say. One thing has always been certain—that in England and Scotland, beef and mutton of the finest quality, and in great quantities have long been made by feeding almost exclusively on turnips. What has been the difficulty here? In reading a late work from Scotland, we find that *there*, young sheep—and it is not said to be different with other animals—*there* young sheep do not thrive on turnips for the first six, eight or ten weeks that they feed upon them, but rather seem to fall away. After this, they come on finely and continue to do well. Now, we seldom feed upon roots for a much longer time than that in which the roots seem not to do well as food; or if we do, our observations are made within that time, and we come to the conclusion that the roots are not worth what they cost us. From this limited basis, the only inference to be drawn, is that we should either give few if any roots, or that we should have a supply sufficient for lasting the stock from early winter until late into the spring. We have no wish to make any inference, or to give an opinion, but only to ask our readers whether their observations and experience throw any light upon this subject. And if they do, we hope to be favored with a glimpse of that light.

FINE AYRSHIRE BULL FOR SALE OR TO LET ON SHARES.

Mr E. T. Hastings, of Medford, has a fine Ayrshire bull, 20 months old, from an Ayrshire cow, owned by Hon. Peter C. Brooks, by the bull which Mr Cushing, of Watertown, presented to the Worcester County Agricultural Society.

This is said to be a very fine animal, (we have not seen him,) and of pure blood. We have these statements upon good authority. Mr Hastings is willing to sell the bull on reasonable terms, or he will let him on shares to any one in a stock-raising section of the country, who will take good care of him, where his services may be turned to good account.

SEEDLING POTATOES.

Those potatoes from Mr Worster, of Bridgewater, mentioned in our last paper, the White Harvest and Brown Harvest, proved to be very good for the table. They suited our taste, and we think they will be valuable varieties.

HINTS TO YOUNG FARMERS.

You know well that one piece of land yields vastly more than another piece, of equal natural fertility. And you know equally well that one man abounds more in knowledge and usefulness than another, to whom nature has been alike bountiful. It is culture—it is the industry and perseverance of man exerted in one case, and not in the other, that produces the marked contrast in both. The cultivator of the earth is sure to be rewarded in his harvests for the care he bestows upon his soil—and the reward is no less certain to him who devotes his leisure hours to the cultivation of his mind. The soil administers to our animal wants. Knowledge not only greatly assists in supplying these wants, but is the primary source of intellectual wealth, which dollars alone cannot give; and when consorted with good habits, tends to refine, elevate and distinguish men above their fellows, and makes them noblemen indeed.

But knowledge is not always wisdom; and therefore be as scrupulous in regard to your studies, as you are in regard to the seed which you deposite in the soil. You will reap whatever you sow; and the mind is as liable to be cumbered with weeds as is the soil. Read, therefore, whatever tends to instruct you in your business, to establish you in good habits, and to fit you for the responsible duties of life. Acquaint yourselves with the inventions and improvements of modern art; with the general facts of science; with the wondrous laws by which the Almighty governs the universe; and with the endless illustrations of those laws in the world and all its parts. Store your mind with such knowledge, and you will be possessed of wealth more lasting than gold, and a source of pleasure which gold cannot supply. —*Selected.*

There are few causes of misery more productive of unhappiness than the undertaking of expenses which we cannot afford.

THERMOMETRICAL

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, for the week ending Nov. 27.

Nov. 1842.		7, A.M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	21	24	36	30	N. W.
Tuesday,	22	20	36	32	E.
Wednesday,	23	18	37	34	N. E.
Thursday,	24	41	44	34	E.
Friday,	25	28	36	34	N.
Saturday,	26	28	36	32	N. E.
Sunday,	27	34	34	26	N. W.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, Nov. 28, 1842.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 950 Cattle, 575 Stores, 2800 Sheep and 680 Swine.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle.* A yoke or two extra $4 50. First quality, $4 00 a 4 25. Second quality, $3 25 a 3 75. Third quality, $2 50 a 3 00.

Barrelling Cattle.—Mess $3 12 1-2. No 1, $2 50.

Stores.—Two year old $7 a 12. Three year old, $14 a 20.

Sheep —Lots were sold from 75c. to $1 75. Wethers from $1 75 to 2 75.

Swine.—Lots to peddle, 2 3-4 for sows, and 3 3-4 for barrows. One entire lot 2 3-4. At retail from 3 1-2 to 4 1-2.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, $2 50 to 3 00 per bushel. Red Top, 40 to 50 cents. Clover—Northern, 00 to 12c.—Southern, 0 a 10 c. Flax Seed, $1 75 per bushel. Lucerne, 30 c. per lb. Canary Seed, $3 50 per bushel.

GRAIN. Duty, Corn, Rye and Beans, free; Barley 20 per cent.; Oats 20 per cent.

The transactions have not been of any great importance, and prices compared with the last weekly report are without much change.

Corn—Northern, old, bushel 00 to 00—Southern, round yellow, old, 55 a 57—Southern flat yellow, new, 52 a 53—do. do. white 48 a 49—do New Orleans, 00 a 00—Barley 00 a — —Rye, Northern, 75 a 00 —do. Southern, 65 a 70—Oats, Southern, 27 a 28—Northern do. 30 to 32—Beans, per bushel 75 a 1 25.—Shorts, per double bush. — a ——Bran, — a —.

FLOUR. As usual, immediately after Thanksgiving, there is a material diminution in the demand for this article, both for city and country trade. The report that a portion of the Erie Canal is closed by ice, and the consequent improvement of prices in the New York market has induced holders to ask some advance on the closing rates of yesterday, and notwithstanding the heavy receipts of the week, there were but few sellers to-day at $4 62 1-2 for good common brands Genesee.

Baltimore, Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. $4 50 a 4 62 —do. wharf, $0 00 a 0 00 do. free of garlic, $4 50 a 0 00 —Philadelphia do. 4 mos. $4 50 a 0 00 —Fredericksburg, lowl'd 4 mos. $4 44 a 4 50 —Alexandria, wharf mountain, —4 37 a — —Georgetown, $4 50 a 4 75—Richmond Canal, $4 50 a 0 00 —do. City, $0 00 a 0 00—Petersburgh, South side $0 00 a 0 00 —do. Country $4 37 a 0 00—Genesee, common, cash, $4 62 a 4 67— do fancy brands $4 75 a 0 00 — Ohio via Canal, $4 50 a 0 00—do do New Orleans, cash $0 00 a 0 00. Rye, $0 00 a 0 00—Indian Meal in bbls. $2 75 a 3 00.

PROVISIONS. During the past week the transactions in Beef and Pork have been unusually small for the season, without producing any great change on previous quotations.

Beef—Mess 4 mo. new bbl. $7 50 a 8 00—Navy—$0 00 a 0 00.—No. 1, 5 00 a 5 50—do Prime $3 50 a 4 00—Pork—Extra clear 4 mo. bbl. $11 50 a 00 00—do Clear $10 50 a 11 00 do. Mess, 8 00 a 8 75—do Prime $5 00 a 6 00—do Mess from other States,— a — —do Prime do do $0 00 a 0 00 do. Cargo do. 0 a 0 00— —Clear do do $00 00 a 00 00— Butter, shipping, 6 a 8—do store, uninspected, 8 a 10—do dairy, 12 a 15,—Lard, No. 1, Boston ins. 7 a 7½ — do South and Western, 7 a 7 1-4 Hams, Boston, 7 a 7 1-2 — do Southern and Western, 6 a 7—Cheese, Ship'g and 4 meal, 4 a 5—do new milk, 6 a 7.

WOOL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed 7 cts. per pound, free. All whereof the value exceeds 7 cts. per pound, 30 per ct. ad. val. and 3 cts per pound.

Sales of Pulled and Fleece continue to be made, without much change in prices. We do not hear of any important movements in coarse foreign.

Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 37 a 40 c.—American full blood, do 33 a 35—Do. 3-4 do 32 a 33—Do. 1-2 do 28 a 30—1-4 and common do 25 a 28 — Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 a 25—Do. unwashed, 10 a 13—Bengasi do 8 a 10—Saxony, clean, 00—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10—do. do. picked, 12 a 16—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 33 a 35—No. 1 do. do. do. 28 a 30—No. 2 do do do 20 a 22—No. 3 do do do — a —.

HOPS. Duty 20 per cent.

But few parcels have come in from the country this week, and we hear of no sales by the growers.

1st sort Mass. 1842, lb. 9 a 9 1-2. 2d do. do. do. 7 a 7 1-2.

HAY, per ton, $16 to 18—Eastern Screwed $12 to 13

CHEESE—Shipping and 4 meal, 6 to 8c.—New 9 to 11.

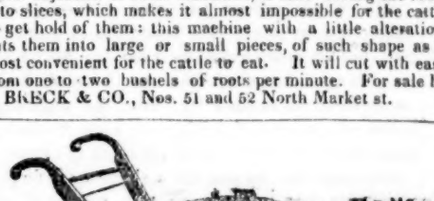
EGGS, 14 a 18.

JAVA AND MALAY FOWLS FOR SALE.

The subscriber has a few pairs of the Java and Malay Chickens to dispose of; they are very fine and of large growth. Price $3 per pair. JOHN GILES.
Providence, R. I. Nov. 30 3w

WILLIS'S LATEST IMPROVED VEGETABLE CUTTER.

This machine surpasses all others for the purpose of cutting Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, and other roots. The great objection to other machines, is their cutting the roots into slices, which makes it almost impossible for the cattle to get hold of them: this machine with a little alteration, cuts them into large or small pieces, of such shape as is most convenient for the cattle to eat. It will cut with ease from one to two bushels of roots per minute. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., Nos. 51 and 52 North Market st.



HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to *lay the furrow completely over turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner.* The length of the mould board has been very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your *land is heavy, hard or rocky,* BEGIN WITH MR. HOWARD'S."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough *did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited.* No other turned more than twenty-seven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the *Howard Plough turned twentynine and one half inches, to the same power of team!* All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside: this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from $6 to $15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about $10 50, and with cutter $1, with wheel and cutter, $2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

April 20

SPLENDID BULBOUS FLOWER ROOTS.

Just received by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., from Holland, a very large and well selected assortment of Dutch Bulbous Roots, among which are the following.

Hyacinths—Double white, double rosy, double red, dark blue, light blue, light blue and yellow, single white, white with red and purple eye rosy, pink, light and dark blue, comprising 150 varieties of choice named sorts.

Tulips—Fine late named sorts, fine double do., mixed single, mixed double, single and double, Van Throil for forcing, Parrots, &c. &c.

Crown Imperials, double red and yellow, single red and yellow, &c. &c. &c.

Polyanthus Narcissus, Narcissus, Jonquilles, Ranunculus, Anemones, Iris, Crocuses of all colors and varieties, Gladiolus, Lilies, Pæonies, &c. &c.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., No 51 and 52 North Market st. Oct. 26

TYE UP CHAINS.

Just received by 500 Chains for tyeing up Cattle.

These chains, introduced by E. H. Derby, Esq. of Salem, and Col. Jacques, for the purpose of securing cattle to the stall, are found to be the safest and most convenient mode of fastening cows and oxen to the stanchion.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st.

CHINESE MULBERRY TREES FOR SALE.

The subscriber at West Bridgewater, Mass., offers for sale 30,000 Chinese Mulberry trees of one year's growth, from two to three and a half feet high, handsome, flourishing trees, for 20 dollars per thousand next spring, which will be packed in good order, and sent to Boston gratis, if desired. Inquire at the New England Farmer Office, or of the subscriber at West Bridgewater.

FRANKLIN AMES.

West Bridgewater Oct. 26, 1842. Nov. 2

SEED BEANS.

The subscribers will pay cash for the following Beans, viz: China Dwarf, Dwarf Caseknife, Horticultural, Early Mohawk, and Thousand to One. They must be clean and pure.

J. BRECK & CO. 51 and 52 North Market st. Boston. Oct. 12.

POUDRETTE! POUDRETTE!!

The subscribers keep constantly on hand, and for sale, Poudrette in quantities to suit purchasers; packed in Barrels in order for shipping, or transportation by wagon or Rail Road.

The experience of five years past has satisfied many farmers, that this manure has the quickest operation upon vegetable matter, producing greater abundance, and is the cheapest manure they have ever tried.

Orders left at the New England Seed Store, and at the factory in Brookline, will meet with prompt attention.

For sale by J. BRECK & CO, 51 and 52 North Market st., Boston. Oct. 26.

FRUIT, ORNAMENTAL TREES, &c.

NURSERY OF WILLIAM KENRICK.

Of Peach and Pear, of Plum, of Cherry and of Apple Trees, a collection, unrivalled in any former year, for fine trees of thriftiest growth, of new and finest kinds.

Gooseberries of first quality, Apples, Quinces, Grape Vines, Raspberries, Currants, Strawberries, &c. The new abridged and descriptive Catalogue for 1842 will be sent to all who apply.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Honeysuckles, &c., splendid varieties of double yellow Harrison and other Roses—of Tree Pæonies, of Herbaceous Pæonies, and other flowering Plants—of double Dahlias, &c. Rhubarb of first rate newest kinds, Cockspur, Thorns, &c.

All orders addressed to the subscriber will be promptly attended to, and trees, when so ordered, will be securely packed in Mats and Moss for safe transport to all distant places by land or sea, and delivered in the city free of charge, for transportation by the wagon which is sent thither daily, or orders may be left with my of the agents.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill, Newton, near Boston, Oct. 12, 1842.
Oct 12 eptDec 1

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

The subscribers offer for sale a great variety of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, among which are Pears, Plums, Cherry, Apple, Quince, &c., Grape Vines, Gooseberrys, Currants, &c., Roses in great variety; also, an extensive assortment of Hardy Herbaceous plants.

All orders will receive prompt attention, and the trees will be packed so that they may be transported to any part of the country with safety. For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., Nos. 51 and 52 North Market st. Nov. 2

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXTRAORDINARY EFFICACY OF FAITH AND PRAYER.

Stilling, a physician, of Baden, Germany, died in 1812. His character was of the best. The following incidents in his life are full of interest. Goethe, the celebrated author, who was intimately acquainted with him, says "the element of his energy was an impregnable faith in God."

In youth, Stilling was extremely poor, destitute of the common comforts and necessaries of life. After a long season of anxiety and prayer, he felt satisfied that it was the will of God that he should go to a university and prepare himself for the medical profession. He did not at first make choice of a university, but waited for an intimation from his Heavenly Father; for as he intended to study simply from faith, he would not follow his own will in any thing. Three weeks after he had come to this determination, a friend asked him whither he intended to go. He replied, he did not know. "Oh," said the female friend, "our neighbor, Mr T., is going to Strasburg, to spend the winter there: go with him." This touched Stilling's heart; he felt that this was the intimation he had waited for. Meanwhile Mr T. himself entered the room, and was heartily pleased with the proposition. The whole of his welfare now depended on his becoming a physician, and for this, a thousand dollars at least, were requisite; of which he could not tell in the whole world where to raise a hundred. He nevertheless fixed his confidence firmly on God, and reasoned as follows:—"God begins nothing without terminating it gloriously; now it is most certainly true that he will accomplish every thing regarding me in a manner worthy of himself." He smilingly said to his friends who were as poor as himself, "I wonder from what quarter my Heavenly Father will provide me with money." When they expressed anxiety, he said, "Believe assuredly that he who was able to feed a thousand people with a little bread, lives still, and to him I commit myself. He will certainly find out means. Do not be anxious, the Lord will provide."

Fortysix dollars was all that he could raise for his journey. He met unavoidable delay on the way, and when he reached Frankfort, three days ride from Strasburg, he had but a single dollar. He said nothing of it to any one, but waited for the assistance of his Heavenly Father. As he was walking the street, and praying inwardly to God, he met Mr L., a merchant from the place of his residence, who says to him, "Stilling, what brought you here?" "I am going to Strasburg to study medicine." "Where do you get your money to study with?" "I have a rich father in heaven." Mr L. looked steadily at him and inquired, "How much money have you on hand?" "One dollar," said Stilling. "Well," says Mr L., "I'm one of your Father's stewards," and handed him thirtythree dollars. Stilling felt warm tears in his eyes; says he, "I am now rich enough, I want no more." This first trial made him so courageous, that he no longer doubted that God would help him through every thing.

He had been but a short time in Strasburg, when his thirtythree dollars had again been reduced to one, on which account he began again to pray very earnestly. Just at this time, one morning, his room-mate, Mr T., says to him, "Stilling, I believe you did not bring much money with you," and offered him thirty dollars in gold, which he gladly accepted as in answer to his prayers. In a few months after this, the time arrived when he must pay the lecturer's fee, or have his name stricken from the list of students. The money was to be paid by six o'clock on Thursday evening. Thursday morning came, and he had no money, and no means of getting any. The day was spent in prayer. Five o'clock in the evening came, and yet there was no money. His faith began almost to fail; he broke out into a perspiration; his face was wet with tears. Some one knocked at the door. "Come in," said he. It was Mr R., the gentleman of whom he rented the room. "I called," said Mr R., "to see how you like your room?" "Thank you," says Stilling, "I like it very much." Says Mr R., "I thought I would ask you one question: have you brought any money with you?" Stilling says he now looked like Habakkuk when the angel took him by the hair of the head to carry him to Babylon. He answered, "No, I have no money." Mr R. looked at him with surprise, and at length said, "I see how it is—God has sent me to help you." He immediately left the room, and soon returned with forty dollars in gold. Stilling says that he then felt like Daniel in the lion's den, when Habakkuk brought him his food. He threw himself on the floor, and thanked God with tears. He then went to the college and paid his fee as well as the best.

His whole college life was one series of just such circumstances. He was often in want of money, but he never asked man for it; for he had no man to ask: he asked God for it, and it always came when he needed it. Was he authorized to enter on a course of study with such prospects and such expectations? The leadings of Providence were such, that he had not a shadow of doubt that it was his duty to enter on this course of study; he prayed fervently for Divine guidance, and felt that he had it; he availed himself of all lawful means in his power for the supply of his own wants, and when he had no means of his own, he asked help of God; and never failed to receive what he asked for. He became one of the most useful physicians and one of the greatest benefactors to the poor that the world has ever seen. He restored sight during his life, to nearly five thousand blind people, most of whom were very poor, and unable to render him any pecuniary reward. —*Rev. Dr. Stowe.*

CAMBRIDGEPORT NURSERY,

Columbia Street.

SAMUEL POND,

NURSERYMAN, Cambridgeport, Mass., has for sale a choice assortment of

Fruit Trees, Shrubs, and Vines.

Among them are the best varieties of Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach, Apricot, Grape Vines, Asparagus, Rhubarb.

Also—Pear, Apple, Plum and Cherry stocks constantly on hand.

Currents, Gooseberries, Raspberries, &c.

Trees of an extra size always on hand, and will be delivered to any part of the city free of expense.

Orders by Mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to.

Oct. 19. 8w

FENCE CHAINS.

Just received from England, 10,000 feet Chains, suitable for Fences or other purposes. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st. April 21

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.

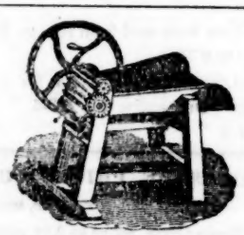
The Proprietors of the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store No. 51 and 52 North Market street, would inform their customers and the public generally that they have on hand the most extensive assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Tools to be found in the United States. Part of which are the following:

1000 Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs	100 doz. Cast Steel Shovels.
300 Common do. do.	150 " Common do.
200 Cultivators.	100 " Spades.
100 Greene's Straw Cutters.	500 " Grass Scythes.
50 Willis' do. do.	300 " Patent Snaiths.
100 Common do. do.	200 " Common do.
100 Willis' Patent Corn Shellers.	500 " Hay Rakes.
50 Common do do.	200 " Garden do.
200 Willis' Seed Sowers.	200 " Manure Forks.
50 " Vegetable Cutters	300 " Hay do.
50 Common do. do.	500 Pair Trace Chains.
200 Hand Corn Mills.	100 " Truck do.
200 Grain Cradles.	100 Draft do.
100 Ox Yokes.	500 Tie up do.
1500 Doz. Scythe Stones.	50 doz. Halter do.
3000 " Austin's Rifles.	1000 yards Fence do.
	25 Grind Stones on rollers.

March 17.

MUCK MANUAL.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., The Muck Manual for Farmers. By Dr S. L. Dana; price $1. Boston, April 13.



GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay and Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power requisite to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.

2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.

3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.

4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

GRINDSTONES ON FRICTION ROLLERS.

Grindstones of different sizes, hung on friction rollers and moved with a foot treader, is found to be a great improvement on the old mode of hanging grindstones. Stones hung in this manner are becoming daily more in use, and wherever used, give universal satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stones hung in the common way. For sale by J. BRECK & Co., No. 51 North Market street.

DRAFT AND TRACE CHAINS.

400 pair Trace Chains, suitable for Ploughing.
200 " Truck and leading Chains.
200 " Draft Chains. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st.

LACTOMETERS—a simple instrument for testing the quality of milk. For sale by J. BRECK & CO.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, $2 per year *in advance*, or $2 50 if not paid within thirty days.

N. B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to frank all subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS.